Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.] MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1806. [No. 1550.

☞ SALES AT VENDUE.

On every *Tuesday* and *Friday*,
WILL BE SOLD,
At the Vendue-Store,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &c.

[Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.]

All kind of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

Philip G. Marsteller, V. M.

March 11. dtf

Wanted to Purchase,

A GOOD MILCH COW.

Apply to the

PRINTER.

March 11. 6t

CANDLES AND RUM.

250 boxes Mould and Dipt Candles, of a superior quality,
20 barrels New-England Rum,
Lading from schooner FAVORITE, *Capt* HALE, *from* BOSTON, *and for sale, by*

Lawrason & Fowle.

March 12. d

I have received from Madras,

(Via New York

9 Bales of Piece Goods,

CONSISTING OF

Long Cloths, Manilla Ginghams, Nicomas and Madras Handkerchiefs. The above goods were selected in Madras by Andrew Smith for Hewes and Miller, are entitled to drawback, and will be sold low by the bale.

Mordecai Miller,

Who has in Store,

1200 Spanish Hides,
750 pair of Morocco Shoes,
20 tons Plaster, and
20 frails of Figs.

March 5. d

JUST RECEIVED,

20 bags best Black Pepper
20 chests Souchong Tea
24 hogsheads best Surinam Molasses
50 barrels Beef.

FOR SALE, by

John G. Ladd.

March 6. d

FOR SALE

1000 bushels Liverpool Fine Salt.
1500 do. St. Ubes.

Wm. Hodgson.

Feb. 12. d

HENRY K. MAY

Has received, per Brig Equator, Moore, from New-Castle, and offers for Sale, if immediately applied for;

80 casks Red Lead,
38 casks Patent Shot,
18 casks Pigot Lead and
36 sheets Milled do.

December 18. d

CLOVER SEED.

3000 pounds fresh CLOVER SEED,
For Sale by

John G. Ladd.

February 19. d

FOR SALE,

100 bbls. Muscovado SUGARS.
2000 lbs. prime Firkin Butter.
10 casks Chewing Tobacco.
Spinning Cotton.

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Liquors and *Groceries*, as usual

Mandeville & Jamieson.

February 12. d

FOR SALE,

An elegant three story Brick House, on the corner of King and Columbus streets, now occupied by Mr. *John Roberts*. ☞ YOUNG NEGROES or GROCERIES will be taken in part payment. For terms apply to Col. *George Deneale*, or to the subscriber in the City of Washington,

Nicholas Voss.

February 19. 1aw

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

E. LANPHIER,

Has received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Materials for Millenery;

Consisting of

Plain and figured Lutestring, Manua, and Satin Rinands
Plain and figured Crapes, of different colors
Garlands, Wreathes, Bunches, and Sprigs of Artificial Flowers
Some very elegant Silver Trimmings, and Feathers, suitable for the approaching season.

Those ladies who please to favor her with their commands, may depend upon the strictest attention paid to their orders.

King street, March 11. 8tw

I WANT TO EMPLOY

A Journeyman Baker:

ONE qualified to conduct a bakery in New-York, as a *Foreman*. A single man would be preferred. Application to be made to

Mordecai Miller.

March 13. d

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust to the subscriber, will be exposed to sale, on Wednesday, the second day of April next, for ready money, upon the premises, several very valuable LOTS of GROUND, lying upon Queen, Fairfax, Water and Union streets, in the town of Alexandria—And immediately after the sale of the Lots, will be exposed to sale, at the coffee house, for ready money also, (in case by the sale of the Lots the sum required should not be raised) one undivided fifteenth part of a Tract of Land, lying in Spotsylvania county, containing about eighteen thousand acres, known by the name of the *Mine Tract*.

James Keith, *Trustee.*

March 12. dtf

NOTICE.

The commissioners named and authorised by a commission of bankruptcy awarded and issued and now in prosecution against Thos. Moose of Alexandria, intend to meet on the 26th day of this month at four o'clock in the afternoon at John Gadsby's city tavern in the town of Alexandria in order to make a dividend of the estate and effects of the said bankrupt, and to choose a new assignee. When and where the creditors, who have not already proved their debts under the said commission, are hereby required to come prepared to prove the same or they will be excluded the benefit of the said dividend.

Wm Oxley, *Assignee.*

March 5 *dt 26th*

☞ I have been informed that one of the Tracts of Land advertised for sale by *A. Schofield* and *Thomas Cooke*, under a deed of trust from *John Withers* to secure John and M. Schofield, includes part of a lot of land in my possession, under a deed of bargain and sale from Robert Allison, duly recorded in the county court of Fairfax: If so, all persons are cautioned against purchasing so much of the same as is included within my lines.

C. F. Whiting.

February 17. tf

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has received by the late arrivals an elegant assortment of

GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

London superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Bennett's patent Cords,
Do. Waistcoatings,
Silks, Moleskins, Florentines,
Imperial, clouded and white Marseilles,
Toilinetts, Swandowns,
Flannels, rose Blankets,
Coatings, Plains,
Kerseys, Halfthicks,
Lamb's Wool, Worsted, Cotton and Silk Hosiery,
Irish & Flanders Sheetings,
4 4 7/8 Irish Linens,
Shirting Cotton,
Long Lawns,
Linen Cambricks,
Dimities, Cambrick do.
Corded Cambricks,
Lace do.
Rich Colonade and figured India Muslins
India and British Book do.
Lace Caps & Handkerchiefs,
Extra Silk Gloves,
Pic Nic Mitts,
Silk Cord and Buttons,
Cambrick Buttons,
Artificial Flowers and Wreaths,
Ostrich Feathers,
Italian Mantaus,
Fine India Persians,
Bastas, Mamoodies,
Dowlas, Ticklenburg,
Osnaburgs, Brown rolls
&c. &c.

☞ *He daily expects an additional assortment of* FALL GOODS.

Oct. 22. dtf

Cash, and the highest price given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by the Printer of this paper.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Wants to Charter,

A vessel of about 1500 barrels burthen, for *CORK and a MARKET*; to which immediate dispatch will be given—the cargo being already to go on board.

James Patton.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

At his Warehouse, Conway's wharf,

New-York prime Beef and Pork.

Also, Southern Pork, of good quality—with a few pipes of old Cognac Brandy.

February 12. d

LOST,

On Wednesday evening last, in or near the town,

The outer Case of a WATCH.

It is of GOLD, plain and of modern fashion.

Five Dollars reward will be given, to any person who will deliver it to the

PRINTER.

February 22, d

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other ships lately arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part of his

FALL GOODS;

Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax street, and daily expects an additional supply from the United States from Liverpool.

September 28. d

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of *Joseph Riddle & Co.* of Alexandria, was dissolved the first instant, by mutual consent: All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same, are requested to come forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the concern as soon as possible. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly requested to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Of Alexandria.
JAMES HALL,
Of Baltimore.

September 18. tf

TO RENT,

A TWO STORY *BRICK HOUSE*, situate on St. Asaph street, between King and Prince streets, four doors beyond Mr. Faw's office, now occupied by Mr. Amos Alexander. Possession will be given on the 15th March.—Application to be made to

George Youngs.

February 26.

ROBERT GRAY,

Bookseller, King-street;

Has just received from Philadelphia, the following

VALUABLE BOOKS:

A Geographical Dictionary of the United States of North America, by Joseph Scott, author of the United States Gazetteer, &c. &c.

Medical Inquiries and Observations, by Benjamin Rush, M. D. The second addition revised and enlarged by the author.

Medical and Physical Journal, part 1st of vol. 2d. by Benjamin Smith Barton, M. D.

Quincy's Lexicon Physico-Medico improved.

Cavallo's Complete Treatise on Electricity, in theory and practice, with original Experiments, the 4th edition.

Gordon's History of the American Revolution.

Plutarch's Lives.

Davis's Modern Geography.

Hutchinson's Xenophon, from the "Classic Press."

Wilson's Reports. Dallas's Reports.

McKnalley's Evidence, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A large supply of School Books and Writing Paper.

March 11. d

This day is Published,

By COTTOM & STEWART;

[Price twelve and a half Cents]

AN ORATION,

Delivered in the Episcopal Church, on the 22d February, 1806

By Charles F. Mercer;

A member of the Washington Society.

March 6 d

☞ A few copies of the *American Gardner*, may be had at the Book-Store of Robert Gray.

JOHN WATTS

Has just received and offers for sale, on the usual terms,

White and brown Ticklenburg
White and brown German Reifs
White and brown Platillas
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linen
4-4 Shirting Cotton
Apron and shirting Checks
Chintzes and Callepes
Diaper and Diaper Table Cloths
Superfine Cloths and Cassimere
Sewing Silks, Twists, and Threads
Cambrick Muslins, 4-4 and 6-4
Lace Cambricks, 4-4 and 6-4
Plain Lenos, do. do.
Tabby Lenos, do. do.
Lenos Veils, do. do.
Lenos Shades and Drapery do.
Pic Nic Gloves and Mitts
Silk and Cotton Hose
Ladies Habit Gloves
Cambrick Handkerchiefs and Long Lawn
Garnets, Cottes, and Bindings
Fresh Clover seed, &c. &c.

March 4. co

FRESH ORANGES.

Just received, per the schooner FAIR AMERICAN, *from Antigua,*

Fresh Oranges of a superior quality,
Ditto English Walnuts, of do. do.
Ditto Shell Barks
Raisins,
Cocoa Nuts.
Sweet Cider, by the barrel,
Pickled Salmon, by the keg.

ALSO ON HAND,

Candles by the box,
Pork in barrels,
Flax,
Codfish.

A quantity of POTATOES and CHEESE, and GROCERIES as usual.

Thomas Simms.

February 28. co7t

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has, by addition to his former stock, added*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Souchong } *TEAS*, particularly selected for family use.
Best Green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality.
Madeira, Bucellos, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Genuine Old Port } *WINES.*
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirits, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New-England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whiskey,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento Cayenne and Black Pepper, Race and Ground Ginger, Basket Salt for table use, Pearl Barley, Rice, Starch, Fig blue, Soap, Mould, Dipt and Spermaceti Candles, Refined Salt-Petre, Flotant Indigo, Allum, Copperas, Madder, Brimstone, Spinning Cotton, Patent Shot, all sizes, best English and country-made Gunpowder, Segars, and Smoaking Tobacco, very best Chewing Tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's Snuff, Hunter's Pipes in boxes.

London Mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, Wrapping-Paper, Demijohns, &c. &c. with generally every article in the line—the whole of which have been selected with care and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

December 16. d

FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman, who is an excellent house servant, with her two Children; the one male, the other female.

Jan. 18. Enquire of the Printer.

CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, March 5.

BRITISH AFFAIRS.

DEBATE

In committee of the whole on the state of the union—Mr. J. C. Smith in the chair —on the resolution offered by Mr. Gregg.

[CONTINUED.]

Mr. Crowninshield. The gentleman from Pennsylvania, who has last spoken, regrets that this subject has been taken up so soon, but I regret it has not been taken up at an earlier period. Although, after I found certain information called for, I moved for other documents, calculated to shed further light on the subject, yet I then said, and I am still convinced that this information, could not influence my decisi. on on the subject under consideration.—— The documents called for are, however, now before us. And it appears that the balance of trade between the United States and Great Britain, is from eleven to twelve millions against us. This difference we are obliged to make up by remittances in cash or bills from other countries; when if we did not purchase of her more than we sell to her, we should not owe this annual balance, and the amount would surely be returned to the United States, very probably in cash, as a balance in our favor from other European nations. The trade, therefore, with Great Britain, so far as relates to the balance, is disadvantageous to us. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Clay) thinks this resolution will materially injure us, while it will inflict little injury on Great Britain. But there can be no doubt that the measure it contemplates will injure Great Britain vastly more than it will injure us. Great Britain has, without any cause whatever, condemned our vessels engaged in the carriage of colonial productions, the bona fide property of American citizens. The gentleman has acknowledged, that these captures may amount to six millions of dollars. I do not know the amount, but if the adjudications continue, I believe it will soon exceed that sum. But if the amount did not exceed one million, we are bound in duty to protect our merchants. The gentleman, in his remarks, goes on the calculation that Great Britain will go to war with us, if we adopt this resolution. But I have no such idea. If, however, I held that opinion, I should not on that account withhold my approbation from it. Because I believe if a war should take place, the United States will have a great advantage over Great Britain. We should be able, in that event, to fit out a great number of privateers, and we should make two captures to their one. If a war should take place, which I do not hesitate to say, I should greatly depreciate, we should take twice as much of their property, as they would take of ours.—— But we are not, by the adoption of this resolution, about to enter into war with G. Britain. No such thing is in the contemplation of any gentleman. We are merely about to prohibit the importation of British goods, in consequence of her having seized our vessels, engaged in carrying on a lawful commerce, and in consequence of her seizure of American citizens protected by the American flag.

With regard to the measure contemplated by the resolution, I hope that Great Britain will not permit it to go into operation; that she will, on the contrary, on mature reflection, give us back the property she has wrongfully taken from us, and liberate our seamen from the captivity in which she detains them.

With regard to the obvervation of the gentleman relative to our inability to supply ourselves with the goods we get from her settlements in the East Indies, I think it proper to observe that they may be obtained from other colonies in that quarter, and as to spirits, there can be no douht of our getting a sufficient quantity of spirits, notwithstanding the adoption of this resolution. But suppose we could not obtain a sufficient quantity of rum, or manufactured articles for our ordinary supply, and the revenue should be thereby effected for a time. We ought not to be governed by this consideration. But I believe the industry and enterprize of our merchants would soon obtain from other markets a sufficient supply of every article, woolen goods, perhaps excepted.

In November 1793, Great Britain adopted a similar principle with regard to the colonial trade, except that the orders issued at that time went further than the present principle. In consequence of these orders four or five hundred of our vessels were seized. Every one knows the conduct of the American government at that time. A treaty was made in which Great Britain promised to pay for the aggressions committed by her vessels on neutral rights. But nearly ten years elapsed before our merchants received compensation for their losses. The principle slept till 1801. Great Britain did not find it convenient to call it again into existence before that time. It appears by a correspondence between Mr. King, then our minister at the court of G. Britain, and lord Hawkesbury, that she attempted to renew it at that time. Mr. King, however, remonstrated; and he finally received a note from lord Hawkesbury, who had referred the subject to the attorney general of Great Britain, admitting that the seizure, under this principle, was not warrantable. The opinion is this: that the neutral has a right to carry on a commerce with the enemies colonies. That the continuity of the voyage is broken when the return cargo is landed in the neutral country, and has paid duties there, and that the goods can be safely transported to any belligerent country in Europe, in the same bottom on which they were originally imported or on any other neutral bottom whatever. This appears to have settled the question, and numerous decisions in England both before and since that time have confirmed the principle as a correct one. But notwithstanding all this, to our astonishment, the same adjudications have been renewed, and the same principle considered as abandoned last war, is now revived. In the early part of the last summer we find it once more brought into existence, and the following case was made use of, as a fit pretext, to warrant the new captures which were intended should be made under this extraordinary decision of the court of appeals.

In the latter part of the late war which was terminated by the treaty of Amiens an American vessel was carried into the Island of New Providence, and adjudicated. An appeal was carried to Great Britain where the condemnation was affirmed on the ground that she was carying on a trade during war which was not allowed in time of peace. Under this decision the cruizers of G. Britain have seized a great number of other vessels. I know this case particularly. The vessel I allude to was the Essex, capt. Orne. There was a direct importation of her cargo into Salem, in Massachusetts, after remaining there stored three or four weeks, the duties having been paid, it was shipped for the Havanna. On her passage to the Havanna she was seized, and adjudicated in New Providence. There was an appeal and after remaining four years undecided, the judgment is at last confirmed in England, and the capture of the American vessels commences. Can we put up with such decisions? Can we agree to them? If this principle be allowed, I desire to know whether the whole carrying trade of the U. States will not eventually be sacrificed. By the carrying trade, I mean the direct trade to and from the colonies as well as to Europe. If we acquiesce in their capturing a part, Great Britain will extend her captures still further, and make a sweep of our whole trade. For my part I am not willing to make this sacrifice; if it were no more than a million I would not agree it.

As to the impressment of our seamen, that too is a subject of most serious complaint. We have called for a document on this point which unfortunately is not yet on our tables. It is so extensive and the information drawn from such various sources that the secretary of state has not yet been able to present it. We have however understood, that the number of our impressed seamen amounts to above three thousand. During the last war G Britain impressed upwards of two thousand of our seamen, of which she restored twelve hundred proved to be American, and 800 remained in her possession at the peace. In the short period of two years she has impressed 3 000 seamen. I believe that we are bound, by all peaceable means, to obtain the liberation of these men. Lately, one of our frigates was shipwrecked off Tripoli, and 300 seamen taken captives. We immediately passed a new appropriation bill, and sent out several additional frigates. The affair has terminated honorably to our country, and our seamen are released. Will we not now do as much for 3,000 seamen, as we then did for 300, which are but a tenth part? After the course we are now taking, should Britain persist in her captures and in her oppressive treatment of our seamen, and refuse to give them up, I would not hesitate to meet her in war. But, as I observed before, I do not believe Great Britain will go to war. Our trade is too valuable to her. She knows too that in such an event she will lose her Eastern provinces. The states of Vermont and Massachusetts will ask no other assistance than her own militia to take Canada and Nova Scotia. Some of her West Islands will likewise fall. She knows also other things. Her subjects own fixteen millions of the old public debts of the U. States, eight millions of the Louisiana stock; and three or four millions of Bank stock; and have private debts to the amount of ten or twelve millions, amounting in the whole to nearly forty millions of dollars.—— Will Great Britain, by going to war, risque her provinces, and this large amount of property? I think she will not put so much at hazard. I believe she will take no other steps than are usual with regard to neutral trade. As I said before, the risk of a contrary course will be too great. Her minister is now trying a system, the continuance in which will depend on us. He means to see how much we can bear. By this step we shall put an end to it. If, before it goes into effect, we give him time to reflect, he will, rather than experience the injury that menaces his country, pay for the property that has been condemned, and release our seamen. Under these circumstances, and viewing the resolution as a pacific measure, I hope it will be adopted unanimously.

(To be continued.)

NEW YORK, March 11.

Latest Foreign News.

Thirty first Bulletin of the Grand Army.

Austerlitz, 14th Frimaire, year 14.

The Emperor set out yesterday from Austerlitz, for his advanced posts near Sarutchi, where he placed himself near his bivouac. The Emperor of Germany was not long in arriving there. The two monarchs had an interview which lasted two hours. The Emperor of Germany did not conceal both on his side and on that of the Emperor of Russia the contempt they felt for the conduct of England.—— They are a set of shop-keepers he repeated, who set the Continent on fire in order to secure to themselves the trade of the world.

These two Princes agreed on an armistice and on the principal conditions of peace which is to be negociated and terminated within a few days. The emperor of Germany then informed the Emperor that the Emperor of Russia likewise designed to make a seperate peace; that he entirely abandoned the affairs of England, and no longer took any interest in them.

The Emperor of Germany frequently repeated "There is no doubt but that in her dispute with England, France is in the right." He solicited also a truce for the remainder of the Russian army. The Emperor observed to him that the Russian army was surrounded, and that not a man could escape: but added he, "I desire to do something agreeable to the Emror Alexander, I will suffer the Russian army so pass. I will stop the march of my columns, but your majesty must promise me that the Russian army will return into Russia and evacuate Germany and Austria and Prussian Poland." Such is the intention of the Emperor Alexander, replied the Emperor of Germany. I can assure you, besides you may convince yourself of it in the course of the night, by your own officers.

It is asserted that the Emperor said to the Emperor of Germany, when he asked him to come near the fire of his bivouac, "I receive you on the only palace I have inhabited for these two months past." The Emperor of Germany replied laughing ("vous tirez si bon parti de cette habitation, qu'elle doit vous plaire.") It has been so much to your advantage, that I do not wonder at its pleasing you." This is as near as could be understood the words which dropt from him. The numerous suite of the two princes were not so far distant but that they heard something that was said.

The Emperor accompanied the Emperor of Germany to his carriage, and caused prince Lichstenstein and general prince Schwarzenberg, to be presented to him; after which he returned to sleep at Austerlitz.

Every information is collecting for the purpose of writing a fine description of the battle of Austerlitz. A great number of engineers are drawing up the plan of the field of battle. The loss of the Russians has been immense. Generals Kutusow and Buxhowden were wounded. Ten or 12 generals were killed. Several aides-de-camp to the emperor of Russia and a great number of officers of distinction lost their lives. It is not 120 pieces of cannon, but 150, which have been taken. The enemy's colamns which threw themselves into the lake were favored by the ice, but the cannonade broke it and two whole columns were drowned. On the evening of the day and for several hours during the night, the emperor rode over the field of battle, and caused the wounded to be carried away, a horrible spectacle, if ever there was one. The emperor mounted on a very fleet horse, galloped along as swift as lightning; nothing was more affecting than to see these brave fellows recognize him on the field, some forgot their sufferings and said, "At least the victory is certain." others, "I have suffered for these eight hours, and since the beginning of the battle I am abandoned, but I have done my duty," others, "You ought to be satisfied with your soldiers to-day." With each wounded soldier the emperor left a guard who caused him to be transported into the moveable hospitals. It is horrible to say, that 48 hours after the battle there were still a great number of Russians whose wounds we were not able to get dressed. All the French were so before night. Instead of 40 pair of colors, we have already 45 brought in, and our soldiers still find the remainder of several others. Nothing can equal the gaiety of the soldiers at their *bivouacs*. They scarcely perceive an officer of the emperor, but they cry out to him Has the emperor been satisfied with us?"

In passing before the 28th of the line which has a great number of conscripts of Calvados and of the Lower Seine, the emperor said to it, "I hope that the Normans will distinguish themselves to-day." They kept their word. The Normans distinguished themselves. The emperor who knows the composition of each regiment, said a few words, them few words arrived & spoke to the hearts of those to whom they were addressed, & became their rallying signal in the midst of the fire. He said to the 75th 'Recollect it is many years since I surnamed you the Terrible." It would be necessary to name all the regiments of the army. There was not one which did not show prodigies of bravery and intrepidity. Here indeed it might be said, that death took the alarm and fled before our ranks to burst over the enemies ranks. Not a corps made a retrogade movement. The emperor said, I have fought 30 battles such as this, but I never saw one in which the victory was more decisive, and the chances so little balanced. The foot guards of the emperor were not engaged. They wept with rage. When they asked to be employed, the emperor said to them, "Rejoice that you have not yet been in the action, you are to fall on as a reserve. So much the better if you are not wanted to-day."

Three colonels of the Imperial Russian guard were taken with the general who commanded them. The hussars of this guard made a charge on the division Caffarelli. This charge cost them 300 men who remained on the field of battle. The French cavalry shewed itself superior and acquitted itself admirably well.

At the end of the action the emperor sent colonel Dallemagne with two squadrons of his guard as partisans to ride over the field of battle and bring in the runaways.

He took several stands of colours and 1,500 prisoners. The guards greatly regret the colonel of the horse rangers, Morland, who was killed with a grape shot, as he was charging the artillery of the Russian Imperial Guards. This artillery was taken; but this brave colonel found his death. We had not one general killed.—Colonel Mazas, of the 14th of line, a brave man, was killed. Many Chiefs of battalion were wounded. The Voltigeurs vied with the grenadiers The 55th, 43th, 14th, 36th, 40th, 17th. But we dare mention no corps; it would be an injustice to the others, they all performed wonders.—— There was not a single general, an officer, a soldier, but was determined to conquer or to die.

We must not conceal a trait that does honour to the enemy. The commander of the artillery of the Russian Imperial Guards had just lost his cannon. He met the emperor, "Sire, said he, get me shot; I have just lost my cannon." "Young man," answered the Emperor, "I appreciate your tears, but one may be beat by my army, and still have a title to glory."

Our advanced posts are arrived at Olmutz. The empress and the whole court have fled from thence in the greatest haste. Colonel Corbineau, equerry to the Emperor, commander of the 5th regiment of rangers, had 4 horses killed under him, upon the 5th he was wounded himself, after seizing a stand of colours. Prince Murat bestows great praise on the fine manouvres of general Kellerman, on the fine charges of generals Nanzonty and d'Hautpoul and in fine of all the generals, for one knows not whom to name because they should all be named. The soldiers of the train have merited the praises of the army. The artillery made a dreadful havock among the enemy. When an account was given of it to the emperor, he said: Its successes give me pleasure; for I have not forgot that it was in this corps that I began my military career.

The emperor's aid de camp, general Savary, had accompanied the emperor of Germany after an interview, to know whe-

...least the victory is certain, w...
...ve suffered for these eight...
...ce the beginning of the bat...
...oned, but I have done my...
..." You ought to be satisfied...
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...r word. The Normans dis...
...nselves. The emperor who...
...position of each regiment,...
...ls, them few words arrived &...
...arts of those to whom they...
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...e Terrible." It would be...
...me all the regiments of the...
... was not one which did not...
...s of bravery and intrepidity...
...t might be said, that death...
... and fled before our ranks to...
...enemies ranks. Not a corps...
...gade movement. The em...
...ave fought 30 battles such...
...never saw one in which the...
...re decisive, and the chances...
...d. The foot guards of the...
... not engaged. They wept...
...When they asked to be em...
...peror said to them, "Re...
...have not yet been in the ac...
... to fall on as a reserve. So...
...r if you are not wanted to-...

...els of the Imperial Russian...
...ken with the general who...
...em. The hussars of this...
...charge on the division Caffa...
...harge cost them 300 men...
...on the field of battle. The...
...y shewed itself superior and...
...f admirably well.
...of the action the emperor...
...Dallemagne with two squad...
...ard as partisans to ride over...
...attle and bring in the run...

...veral stands of colours and...
...s. The guards greatly re...
...l of the horse rangers, Mor...
... killed with a grape shot, as...
...g the artillery of the Rus...
...Guards. This artillery was...
...is brave colonel found his...
...d not one general killed.—...
...s, of the 14th of line, a brave...
...d. Many Chiefs of batta...
...nded. The Voltigeurs vied...
...diers The 55th, 43th, 14th,...
...th. But we dare mention...
...ould be an injustice to the...
...ll performed wonders.—...
... a single general, an officer,...
...was determined to conquer...

...ot conceal a trait that does...
...nemy. The commander of...
... of the Russian Imperial...
...st lost his cannon. He met...
..." Sire, said he, get me shot;...
...st my cannon." "Young...
...ed the Emperor, "I appre...
...s, but one may be beat by...
...d still have a title to glo...

...ed posts are arrived at Ol...
...mpress and the whole court...
... thence in the greatest haste...
...neau, equerry to the Emper...
...r of the 5th regiment of ran...
...rses killed under him, upon...
...as wounded himself, after...
... of colours. Prince Murat...
...praise on the fine manouvres...
...lerman, on the fine charges...
...nzonty and d'Hautpoul and...
...he generals, for one knows...
...ame because they should all...
...he soldiers of the train have...
...ises of the army. The ar...
...dreadful havock among the...
...n an account was given of it...
... he said: Its successes give...
...or I have not forgot that it...
...s that I began my military...

...'s aid de camp, general Sa...
...ompanied the emperor on...
...an interview, to know whe...

ther the emperor of Russia adhered to the capitulation. He found the wreck of the Russian army without either artillery or baggage, and in a frightful disorder. It was midnight: General Meerfield had been repulsed from Godding by marshal Davoust. The Russian army was surrounded, not a man could escape. Prince Czartorinski, introduced general Savary to the emperor. "Tell your master," cried that Prince, that I am "going away; he has wrought many miracles; how this day has increased my admiration of him! army he is predestined of Heaven, my will require a hundred years to equal his; but can I retire with safety?" Yes, Sire, answered general Savory, if your majesty ratifies what the two emperors of France and Germany have agreed upon in their interview. And what is it? That the Russian army shall retire home, by the stages that shall be regulated by the emperor, and that it shall evacuate Germany and Austrian Poland. Upon this condition, I have the Emperor's orders to repair to our advanced posts, which have already turned you, and to give orders to protect your retreat, as the Emperor wishes to respect the friend of the First Consul. What guarantee must I give for that? Sire, your word; I give it you. This aid de camp set off in full gallop to marshal Davoust, to whom he gave orders to cease all movement and to remain quiet.

May this generosity of the emperor of the French not be so soon forgotten in Russia, as the fine procedure of the emperor, who sent back 6000 men to the emperor Paul, with so much grace, and so many tokens of esteem for him.

General Savary conversed an hour with the emperor of Russia, and found him such as a man of heart and sense should be, whatever losses he may have experienced. The monarch asked him to give him some details of the engagement.—"You were inferior to me said he "and however you were superior in all the points of attack," "Sire" answered general Savary, "that is the art of war and the fruit of fifteen years of glory. It is the fortieth battle the emperor has fought." That is true he is a great warrior. For my part it is the first time I have seen fire. I have never had the pretention to measure with you. "Sire, when you have gained experience you will surpass him perhaps." "I shall now return to my capital. I came to the assistance of the emperor of Germany. He has made known to me that he is satisfied, I am so too.

On his interview with the Emperor of Germany, the emperor told him: Mr. and Mde de Colloredo, Messeurs Paget and Rasumouski are all one with your minister Cobentzel. There are the real causes of the war and if your majesty continues to abandon yourself to these intriguers, they will ruin all your affairs and alienate the he hearts of all your subjects, you who have so many qualities to be happy and beloved.

An Austrian major having presented himself at the advanced posts with dispatches from Mr. de Cobenzel, for Mr. de Stadion, at Vienna, the Emperor said I will have nothing to do with that man, who has sold himself to England to pay his debts, and who has ruined his house and his nation by following his sister's advice.

The emperor took the greatest notice of prince John Lichtenstein. He freqeuntly said "how is it when one has men of such great distinction, that one can suffer themselves to be led by fools & intriguers. In fact prince John of Lichstenstein is one of the most distinguished characters, not only for his military talents, but for his qualities and knowledge. It is confidentially asserted that the emperor said after his conferrence with the emperor of Germany, "That man has made me commit a fault for I could have followed up my victory and taken the whole Russian and Austrian armies, but however, there will be some tears the less shed."

Thirty Second Bulletin of the Grand Army.

Austerlitz, Dec. 6th 1805.

General Friaut at the battle of Austerlitz, had four horses killed under him. Colonels Couroux and Demoustier distinguished themselves. The trails of courage are so numerous, that as they were reported to the emperor he said, "I need all my power to be able to recompense worthily these brave men."

The Rusians in fighting, have the habit of laying down their knapsacks; and the whole Russian army having been put to flight they were taken possession of by our soldiers. A great quantity of baggage was also taken; and the soldiers have found in it much money.

General Bertrand, who had been dispatched after the battle with a squadron of the guards, has brought in a great number of prisoners, nineteen pieces of cannon, and many baggage waggons well filled. The number of pieces of cannon taken up to this time amounts to one hundred and seventy.

The emperor testified some dissatisfaction that plenipotentiaries had been sent to him the day before the battle, and that the diplomatic character had been prostituted. It is worthy of M. Cobentzel whom the whole nation regards as one of the principal authors of all its calamities.

Prince John de Lichstenstien is come to meet the emperor at the castle of Austerlitz. The emperor has granted him a conference of several hours. It is remarked that the emperor conversed freely with this general officer, who has concluded with marshal Berthier an armistice of the following tenor:

M. Talleyrand is going to Nicolsburg, where the negociations are to be opened.

Armistice concluded between their Imperial majesties of France and Austria.

His majesty the emperor of the French and his majesty the emper of Germany, desirous to reach the period of definitive negociations for putting an end to the war which desolates the two states, have agreed as a preliminary to begin by an armistice, which shall continue until the conclusion of a definitive peace, or until the rupture of negociations; and in this case the armistice shall not cease until fifteen days after that rupture, and the cessation of the armistice shall be notified to the plenipotentiaries of both powers, and at the head quarters of both armies.

The conditions of the armistice are,

1. The line of both armies shall be in Moravia, the circle of Iglau, the circle of Znaim, the circle of Brunn, that part of the circle of Olmutz upon the right bank of the small river of Trezeboska opposite to Prosnitz as far as it empties itself into the Marck, and the right bank of the Marck as far as the mouth of that river into the Danube, including however Presbourg: but no French or Austrian troops stationed within a circumference of five or six leagues round Houtch, on the right bank of the Marck.

The line of the two armies shall besides comprehend, in the territory to be occupied by the French army, the whole of Lower and Upper Austria, the Tyrol, the states of Venice, Carinthia, Styria, Carniola, the county of Gortz and Istria; in short, in Bohemia, the circle of Montabor, and all the country on the east of the road from Tabor to Lintz.

2. The Russian army shall evacuate the Austrian states, as well as Polish Austria, viz. Moravia and Hungary, within fifteen days, and Gallicia within a month. The order of their march shall be traced, so that it may be always known where it is, as well as to prevent all misunderstanding.

3. There shall not be made in Hungary any kind of levy en masse, nor insurrections; and in Bohemia no kind of extraordinary levy; no foreign army shall be permitted to enter the territory of the house of Austria.

Negociators on each side shall meet at Nicolsburgh, to proceed immediately on the business of negociations, in order to establish promptly peace and harmony between the two emperors.

Done interchangeably between us the undersigned, the Marshal Bertheir, Minister of War, major-general of the Grand Army, charged with full powers from his majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy; and Prince John de Lichstenstein, lieut. general, charged with full powers from his majesty the emperor of Austria, king of Hungary, &c.

At Austerlitz, the 15th Frimaire, year 14, (6th December, 1806.)

(Signed)
Marshal Bertheir,
J. Prince de Lichstenstein,
Lieutenant General.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of truft made by *Joseph Neale* to the fubfcriber, for the purpofe of fecuring the payment of a fum of money therein named, to *Peter Sheron*, I will expofe to fale (for cafh) at the Coffee Houfe, in the town of Alexandria, on *Tuefday the 18th day of March next, at one o'clock*,

An Acre of Ground,

Lying on the fouth fide of Duke ftreet, and bounded by Weft, Hamilton, and Wolfe lanes in the fuburbs of Alexandria.

John Dunlap, *Truftee.*

February 24. d3w

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.

We have great fatisfaction in communicating to the public the following pleasing information, inasmuch as it completely purges the government of all criminal connivance at, or participation in, the late mysterious expedition under Miranda: A letter is received in town from general Dearborn, secretary at war, in which he peremptorily declares that neither the administration nor any of the heads of departments individually, have any knowledge of the destination of the Leander; that on this subject neither Mr. Jefferson or Mr. Madison ever had any conferences and communications with gen. Miranda; that it was not until after she had sailed, that they were advised of her being destined on a hostile voyage; and that on receiving this advice, suits were immediately instituted against the parties concerned, and that too, before any representations were made to them by any foreign minister or agent.

WASHINGTON, March 14.

The House of Representatives were on Wednesday engaged in discussing Mr. Gregg's resolution.

Mr. Jackson terminated his remarks, which went to shew the necessity of taking high and commanding ground with Great Britain. He declared himself most friendly to the resolution of Mr. Gregg, but disposed, for conciliation, and to command a strong vote, to unite in mild measures.

Mr. Rhea, of Tennessee, followed, and occupied nearly the same ground.

Mr. Gregg replied to the arguments urged against his resolution; alluded to the wishes of several gentlemen to adopt a milder measure, and called upon them to come forward with their propositions.

Mr. Dawson spoke against the resolution, but in favor of adopting a resolution similar to that offered by Mr. Nicholson.

Mr. Early moved that the committee should rise, with the view of submitting a motion that they should be discharged from the further consideration of Mr. Gregg's resolution, and that the House might take up some other proposition more likely to unite them.

Mr. Smilie opposed the motion. He had no objection to taking up some proposition, more likely to ensure a strong vote; but he thought it best that all the resolutions should remain before the committee.

The question was then taken on the rising of the committee, and passed in the negative—Ayes 58—Noes 58.

Mr. Crowninshield then spoke at considerable length in favor of the resolution, and in reply to arguments urged against it.

When, about the usual hour, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

On Thursday, Mr. Leib, after a few preliminary remarks, moved to discharge the committee from the further consideration of Mr. Gregg's resolution.

On this motion a debate arose.

Messrs. Leib, Early, and J. Randolph supported; and Messrs. Alston, Dawson, Smilie G. W. Campbell, Gregg, Sloan, Findley and Blackledge opposed it.

When the question was taken by yeas and nays on discharging the committee of the whole from the further consideration of Mr. Gregg's resolution, and passed in the negative—Yeas 24 Noes 101. And on discharging them from the further consideration of Mr. Sloan's resolution, Yeas 26, Nays 93.

The House then went into committee of the whole, Mr. John C. Smith in the chair.

The chairman put the question on taking up Mr. Gregg's resolution, which was passed in the negative, Yeas 47, Noes 70.

Mr. J. Clay moved to take up his own resolution, and those of Mr. Nicholson's.

Mr. Smilie moved to take up the latter.

Mr. J. Randolph moved that the committee should rise, and spoke at considerable length, grounding his motion on the unseasonableness of the present moment for taking any measures on British affairs during a depending negociation.

Mr. Nicholson seconded the motion, and spoke for a short time in support of it.

Mr. Alston opposed the motion.

When the question was taken, and the motion rejected, Ayes 53, Noes 68.

Mr. J. Clay then withdrew his motion, observing that he was not anxious that the resolutions he had offered should be acted on immediately.

Mr. Alston renewed the motion for taking into consideration the proposition of Mr. Nicholson, prohibiting after a particular time, the importation of certain specified articles from Great Britain.

Mr. J. Randolph again moved that the committee should rise. Motion lost, Ayes 53, Noes 62.

The question was put on Mr. Alston's motion, and the committee without a division, agreed to take up the proposition submitted by Mr. Nicholson.

BANK STOCK.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A few Shares in the Bank of Potomac. Enquire of the Printer.

March 15. d3t

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, March 17.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in New York to his friend in Philadelphia, dated March 11.

"Pray contradict the shameful report of the Indostan having sailed from Hayti for the Spanish Main, as no person can controul her destination except ourselves, we have chartered her and appointed every officer on board.

"We have just seen a letter from captain Lewis, dated Port-au-prince, 8th Feb. and you may rely that the ship Emperor is now at that port, and will return from thence direct to New York, any thing to the contrary of your newsmongers notwithstanding."

A resolve, granting 10,000 acres of land to William Eaton, Esq. in consideration of public services, has passed the house, in concurrence with the honorable Senate; and we understand, has also been approved of by his excellency the governor.

[*Boston Paper.*]

New York, March 10.

Arrived, brig Young Edward, Morris, (noticed yesterday) in 20 days from Havanna. Left schooner Liberty, Chase, for Philadelphia, in 8 days; brig Midas Brian, for New York, in 10 days; schooner Patriot, for *Alexandria*, in 15; brig Spanish Lady, for Philadelphia, in 8, and brig Susannah, Zuill, do. in 6. Left also, a Spanish man of war. An English frigate had just arrived off the Havanna, which had captured 6 Spanish brigs from Campeachy for Havanna, and liberated them on paying 98 000 dollars. [Captain Morris sailed from Havanna on Sunday the 16th ult. at half past 3 in the afternoon, in consequence of a report that an embargo would be laid on all vessels in the harbor on the following morning.]

Schooner Hannah, Freeman, of Portland, 12 days from St. Martins. Left schooner Adventure, M'Knight, of and for *Alexandria*, to sail in 4 days; brig Susannah, Morgan, of and for Philadelphia, in 6; schooner Joseph, ——Folger, of and for New York, in 8 days. The schooner Virginia, of Petersburgh, had just arrived. Off the Hock, spoke a brig from Guadaloupe, having a deck load of cotton, out 23 days.

Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson Skin, and
Souchong } TEAS, particularly selected for family use.

Best Green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality,

Madeira,
Busellon,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and
Genuine Old Port } WINES.

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New...

The Schooner
HARMONY,
Capt. Roberts,
Will sail for *New York*, on Wednesday morning. For freight or passage apply to the Master on board, or to
John Tucker.

March 17.

I want to hire a man who understands something of both Farming and Gardening.

R. T. Hooe.

March 17.

PUBLIC SALE.

On TUESDAY next, will be Sold, at the Vendue Store,

A valuable House Servant, with her Child, about nine months old—for a term of years.

Terms will be made known at the place of sale.

P. G. Marsteller.

March 13. d

JUST RECEIVED,

From Philadelphia,

30 boxes fresh Muscatel Raisins
8 boxes fresh Olives, in bottles } of superior
8 do Anchovies } quality.

ALSO,

A very handsome assortment of Fancy Orange peel Boxes, Fancy Paper do. containing Looking Glasses, Perfumes, &c. Pincushions, with Glasses. Also, some handsome Pocket Books, and a few pots of first quality Rouge—for sale, by

Matthew Eakin.

Who has also for Sale,

Lisbon Lemons, in boxes—and fresh Oranges.

March 13. gtawtm

CHARLES BENNETT,

Has received and offers for Sale, on low terms,

Colored and nuns' threads,
Irish linens,
Best French cambricks,
Fashionable lilar purple and other colored Italian crapes,
India book muslins,
A general assortment of white piece goods,
Bandano handkerchiefs;
Long and short India nankeens, first quality,
Lenos, plain, figured & tamboured cambrick,
French silk hose, and gloves of all colors
Men and Womens' leather gloves—a handsome assortment,
Rich white sarsenet,
Calicoes and chintzes,
Chambray Muslins,
Creas a-la-Mortaix, brown and white plaid Ias,
Britannias,
Ticklenburgs, white and brown, first quality,
Russia sheetings and drills,
Flanders bed bunts,
Oil cloth,
Turkey yarn,
Cotton counterpaines,
Velvet ribbands,
8d. and 10d. flat point nails,
Seine twine,
Fresh clover seed,
Imperial tea, &c. &c.

March 7. eo1w 2aw1w 1aw1w

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from THOMAS RICHARDS, to the subscriber, made for the purpose of paying a debt due from the said Richards to *Robert T. Hooe & Co.* will be exposed to Public Sale on the premises, on the 27th day of March next, on a credit of two, four and six months, with approved security, A TRACT OF LAND, whereon the said Thomas Richards now lives, situated in the county of Fairfax on the drains of Great Hunting Creek, containing 80 acres; also five and a half acres adjoining the above TRACT. And on the 28th day of March next, will be sold on the same credit with approved security, at the Coffee House in the town of Alexandria—A PIECE OF GROUND situated in the town of Alexandria, on the west side of Pitt street and to the northward of King street in the said town, this piece of ground has a front of 34 feet on Pitt street, running 44 feet back. THOMAS SWANN, *Trustee.*

February 19. 2awtf

Musical Instrument Manufactory,

In Prince, near Water-street, Alexandria.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he still carries on the business of making and repairing *Instruments;* and has for sale, Piano Fortes, plain and additional key'd Violins, &c. on reasonable terms; also offers his services for tuning and regulating the different Instruments, but thinks proper to inform the public his terms for tuning, so that there may be no misunderstanding hereafter, viz.

	ds.	cs.
For tuning a Grand Piano Forte,	2	00
Do. Harpsichord,	2	00
If quilling do.	5	00
Square Pianos, (imported)	1	50
Do. Do. American manufacture,	1	

Strings, and other repairs, besides tuning—*extra charge.*

If called on to go in the country—*additional charge,* according to the time and distance.

☞ As it is troublesome booking and calling for such trifles, the subscriber hopes that those that employ him, will not think hard of it, to pay the cash as soon as the job is completed.

John Seliers.

March 8. d3t 1aw tf

NOTICE.

In the case of JOSIAH WATSON, *a bankrupt.*

THE Creditors who have proved their debts under a commission of bankrupt, awarded and issued against *Josiah Watson,* late of Alexandria, merchant, are requested to meet the assignee of the said bankrupt's estate, at Gadsby's hotel, in the town of Alexandria, on Wednesday, the 9th day of April next, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon. As business of the first importance to the interest of the said estate will be then submitted to the consideration of the creditors, it is hoped there will be a full meeting.

John M'Iver.

March 5. 2aw9thAp

For Sale, Rent or Lease,

The following Valuable Property.

A LOT of ground on King street, on which is a two story brick house 24 feet front by 32 feet, with a good cellar paved with bricks with a well in it—also a brick necessary well—Likewise a framed house, convenient for a small family, on a 10 feet alley back of the brick house—A vacant lot on Patrick street, opposite Davy Davy's, and binding on an alley—A vacant lot on Cameron street, 46 feet 6 inches in front, and 108 feet deep to an alley.

ALSO,

Five and 1/8 acres of LAND, on the Leesburg road, about two miles from Alexandria.—For terms and further particulars, please to apply to the subscriber living on the first mentioned premises, near Davey Davey's.

John W. Turner.

Alexandria, Feb. 24. 2aw3t

LAND FOR SALE.

Will be Sold, to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, the 19th day of May next, at Hay-Market, (being the first day of the next district court to be held there)

TWO hundred acres of LAND, more or less, known by the name of *Greenwich,* and lying in the county of Prince William, four miles from Hay Market, on the road leading from thence to Fredericksburg, and the Carolina's.—The back road from the city of Washington to the southern states also runs through the land, which renders it an eligible stand for a tavern, it is also a good stand for a store.—There are several houses, with a well of excellent water on this land, which lies well for cultivation, and has a considerable quantity of wood on it. The Plaister of Paris also appears well adapted to the soil, as I raised fine clover on it from the application of that manure only.

The terms of sale will be—One third of the purchase money in 6 months, one third in 12 months, and the remaining third in 18 months from the day of sale; the purchaser giving bond and approved security for the payment thereof. Possession will be given immediately to the purchaser, and a good title made on receipt of the first payment.

Bertand Ewell.

February 17. 2aw 6

ON THIS tract are several good springs of water besides a large stream that passes nearly through the centre, on which is seated two merchant mills and one or two saw mills within half a mile of the land. The proportion of wood land is about one fourth or perhaps more. The improvements are, a dwelling house with three rooms, with a fire place in each. A kitchen, smoke house, stable, and several other out houses. The terms are twenty dollars per acre, and three hundred and thirty dollars for a part of the improvements; one fourth ready cash, and the balance in bonds for 3 equal yearly payments, bearing interest from the date if not punctually discharged, with security by mortgage. Possession and a deed to be given at the first payment.

Thomas Fairfax.

March 3. eo9 p

Valuable LOTS for Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust from PHILIP WARTON to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing the payment of certain sums therein mentioned, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, at eleven o'clock, A. M. on SATURDAY, the 5th day of April next, for *Cash*—

6 Lots, handsomely situated, contiguous to the town of Alexandria, containing between five and six acres each; being part of the tract lately known by the name of "*Strump-Hill,*" and in the subdivision of said tract as laid off by Col. Gilpin, distinguished by the numbers 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25. To such as have not already supplied themselves with eligible situations in the neighborhood, these Lots present an object worthy of attention, and to accommodate purchasers they will be set up separately. For more particular information respecting this property, application may be made to Col. *Gilpin,* or to the subscriber, who is furnished with a connected plat of these and the adjoining Lots, some of which are in a high state of improvement.

John M'Iver.

March 5. 2aw5thpA

Twenty Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for apprehending and securing in jail, a young mulatto man slave named ANDREW. He was hired by me last year to Mr. Joseph Thomas, who keeps the middle ferry opposite to Alexandria, and absconded from that place about the latter end of August last. He is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, lusty and well made, has short curled hair, and is frequently subject to have several large pimples in his face. He is reckoned to be a sensible fellow, of an easy agreeable address for a man in his low sphere of life. As he has not been heard of by me since his elopement, I suspect he has had the address to ship himself as a freeman on board some vessel either at Alexandria or Baltimore. Whoever takes him up and secures him in any jail, shall receive from me the above reward, as soon as due information thereof is given to me or to Doctor *N. P. Causin,* at Port Tobacco.

G. B. Causin.

Maryland, Charles County, January 17. } [Feb. 3,] 2aw

VALUABLE FAMILY *MEDICINES.*

Just received direct from the Patentees, and *FOR SALE BY*

JAMES KENNEDY, JUN. *DRUGGIST;*

The following Valuable Medicines:

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and Stomachel Bitters.

PREPARED BY

THOMAS H. RAWSON,

Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.

THESE Bitters have undoubtedly had the most rapid sale of any Patent Medicine ever before discovered, and are justly appreciated for their singular and uncommon virtues for restoring weak and decayed constitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as *intermittant Fevers and Agues, long Autumnal Fevers, Dysenteries, &c.* They are also a very pleasant bitter for common use, and where they are known they have taken the place and superceded the use of all other bitters in public houses as well as in private families.—Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Lee's (Windham Billious Pills.

THE great sale and increasing demand for these valuable pills for these twelve years past, bespeak their intrinke worth. They have proved singularly efficacious in *Billious and Yellow fevers, Jaundice, Head Aachs, Dysenteries, Billious Cholic, Costiveness, Female complaints, &c.*

The very great demand and high esteem in which these pills are held throughout the United States and the West Indies, has induced many to counterfeit them; the purchaser is requested to observe that the name of Samuel Lee, jun. (the patentee) is affixed to each bill of directions, in his own hand writing, or they will not be genuine Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Itch Ointment.

A certain and safe application for that disagreeable complaint called the ITCH. Price 42 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Anti Billious Pills, or, Family Physic.

The extraordinary celebrity these pills have gained, the universal demand for them and esteem of which they are held by medical men of the first eminence, are sufficient testimonials of their intrinsic worth. In great colds and sudden attacks of disorders, an early use of these pills often produces the happiest effects, and taken once in eight or ten days in cases of indigestion, headachs, dizziness, pains in the stomach and bowels, dysentries, diarrhœas, dropsies, &c. and a liberal use of my anti billious bitters in the intermediate time has relieved patients almost to a miracle—price 25 cents a box.

Thompson's Aromatic Tooth Paste,

For the scurvy in the teeth and gums, and for whitening and preserving the teeth. It likewise takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath, which generally arises from scorbutic gums and bad teeth. This paste is much in use, and highly esteemed by all those who value the preservation of their teeth, it may be applied at all times with the greatest safety. It is neatly put up in pewter boxes with paper directions. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Worm Powders.

A medicine which for efficacy and safety in its operation stands unrivalled. The most authenticated proofs and respectable authorities of its astonishing virtues, and surprising effects, in extreme and alarming cases of worms, may be seen at the place of sale. Price 50 cents a packet.

Dr. Cooley's Vegetable Elixir; *Or Cough Drops,*

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, spitting of blood, and all diseases of the *lungs.* Its merits stands unrivalled. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Dr. Cooley's Rheumatic Pills.

Price 50 cents a box.

Hinkley's Infallible remedy for the Piles.

Price 50 Cents a Box.

Very particular directions accompanying each of these valuable medicines,

He has likewise for Sale,

A general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Shop furniture and Vials; a few handsome Hall Lamps; Indian Shades; proof vials, Essence of Spruce; Patent Blacking; Madeira and Sherry wine; black bottles in hogsheads; Paints ground in oil; and a few barrels Flax-seed Oil, which he will sell on reasonable terms for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

☞ A generous allowance will be made to those who purchase the above Medicines by the dozen.

March 27. 2aw

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust from SAMUEL POSTON to the subscriber, will be exposed to sale, for ready money, at the Coffee House, in the town of Alexandria, on the 2nd day of March next, TWO TRACTS OF LAND, lying upon the north river of Occoquan, in the county of Hampshire, containing 431 acres. The sale will commence at 12 o'clock in the day.

James Keith.

February 8. 1aw6w

TO LEASE

For a number of years, a most valuable

MILL-SEAT,

SITUATED on the waters of the four mile run, in the Forest of Washington, and possessing very superior advantages in all respects as will appear from the annexed certificate.

"I do hereby certify that I surveyed and staked out "the seite for a Mill on the waters of four mile run, on "the estate of George Washington Park Custis, Esq.— "This seite has many great advantages, by digging a "race only sixty poles in length, and raising a dam of "two and an half feet in height, twenty eight feet fall "may be had, which is quite sufficient—if it was more "great deal more may be had by extending the race so "poles further. Where the dam ought to be, is a solid rock, where the water falls twelve feet in the distance of a few yards. The ground through which "the race will pass, is very safe and convenient, and "where the Mill house ought to be erected, the ground "is well adapted for convenience and to save expence— "On the premises at a very short distance, there is stone "and timber of good quality, sufficient for all buildings "that can be wanted. This seite is about six miles from "Alexandria, a less distance from George-town and the "City, and one mile from the Great Road leading from "Alexandria to Leesburgh."

Given under my hand, February 15, 1806.

GEORGE GILPIN.

The above survey was undertaken by colonel Gilpin, at my particular request, he being a gentleman whose great skill and experience in Mathematics, rendered him peculiarly fitted for the task. Any further information may also be obtained from him.

To an eligible man, or set of men, willing to LEASE this establishment, the length of time will be enhanced. I will give all the Stone and Timber necessary for the erection of the works free of charge. I purpose building a Saw Mill, as soon as the race shall have been completed at which the sawing for the other Mill shall be done without expence. The stream is a very constant one as the neighborhood can testify, and there is no Mill above the present seat. Mr. Jacob Bontz, living upon the Leesburg road about five miles from Alexandria, will shew the premises, and give any further information that may be required.

George W. P. Custis.

Arlington House, February 24. 1aw3t

Charles County Court,

August Term, 1806,

IT appearing to the Court, upon the petition of William M. Maynadier, for a commission of partition under the act entitled, "An act to direct descents," that Charles Alexander and Frances his wife, Charles Tyler and Sarah his wife, Robert Brown, Cecelia Gustavus Brown, Louisa ———, Richard Brown, Seniora Brown, Martha Linnea Brown, Gustavus Richard Alexander Brown, Lewis B. Whiting and Maria his wife, Eleanor Brown, Richard Brown, Catharine Brown, Eleanor Brown, Gustavus Brown and William Brown, persons residents of the state of Virginia, are entitled to certain parts of the land therein mentioned; and the commissioners appointed in pursuance of the said petition having made their return thereof as the law directs: *It is thereupon ordered* That the said persons appear, by themselves or their attorney, in Charles county court, at Charles-Town, on the third MONDAY in March next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the return aforesaid, of the commissioners, should not be confirmed, and that the said William M. Maynadier give notice of this order by causing the same to be inserted in Snowden's paper in Alexandria, twice a week for the space of three weeks before the said third Monday in March next.

Test,

JOHN BARNES, Clerk.

February 20. 2aw3w

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has taken letters of administration on the estate of John Fowler, esq. late of Fairfax county, deceased. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment as soon as possible, and those who have claims against the estate are desired to make them known to the subscriber, in order that he may be enabled to close his administration.

William Deneale.

Fairfax County, March 8. 1aw8t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will rent the house on Fairfax street, near Duke street, lately occupied by Mr. James H. Hooe. Apply to Mr. *John Tucker.*—As some person has reported that the house is liable for back rents, the following certificate, from Mr. Nathaniel C. Hunter, (the original proprietor of the lot) who leased the house and lot to me on an annual ground rent, proves, that there is no truth in the said report.

Stephen Cooke.

☞ I hereby acknowledge, to have received the ground rents due on a lot, in the town of Alexandria, on Fairfax street, leased of me by Dr. Stephen Cooke, up to the 3d day of February 1805.

NATHANIEL C. HUNTER.

October 1, 1805. (Dec. 10.) 1aw

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